

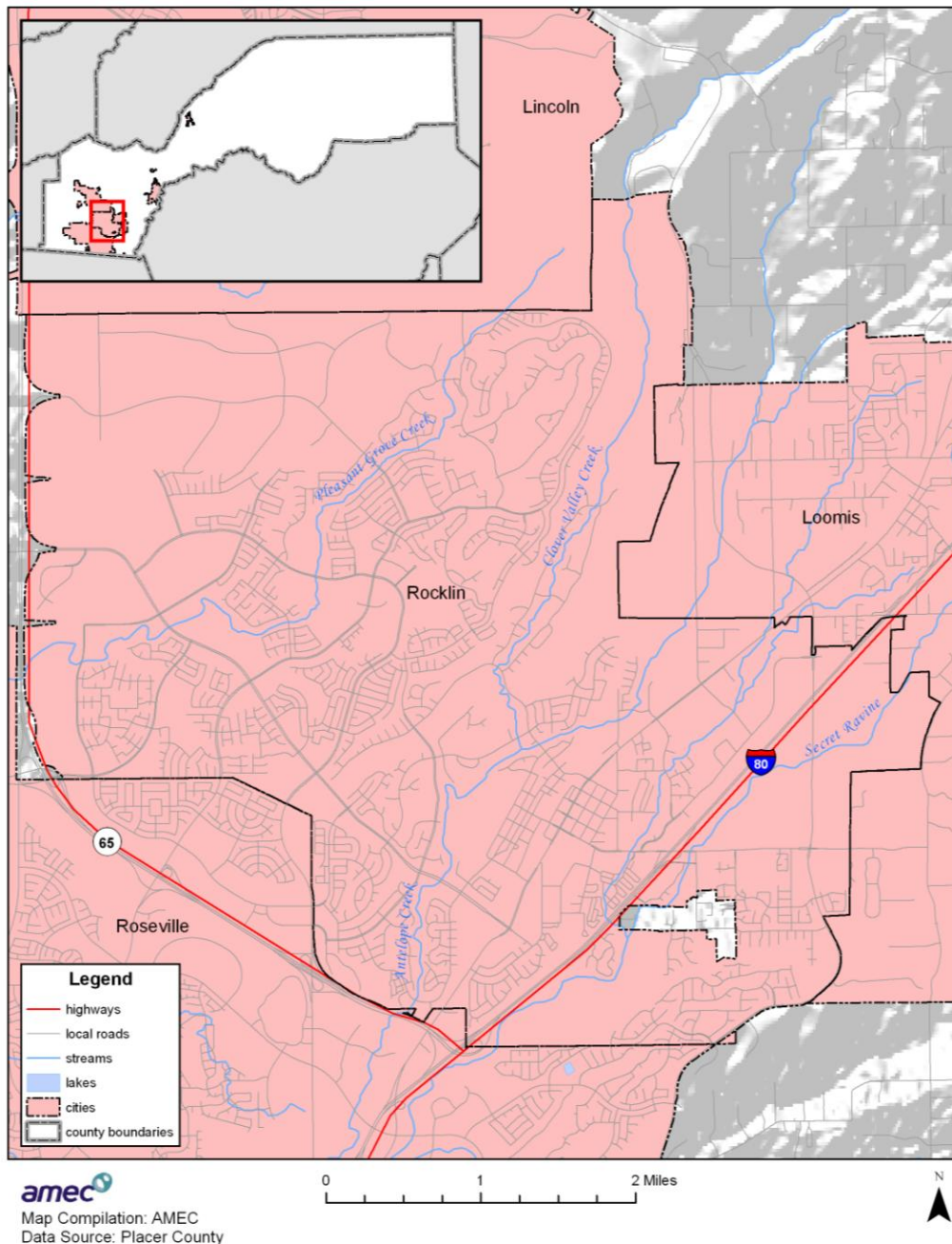


ANNEX E: CITY OF ROCKLIN

E.1 Community Profile

Figure E.1 displays a map and the location within Placer County of the City of Rocklin.

Figure E.1. The City of Rocklin



E.1.1 Geography and Climate

The City of Rocklin is located in the rolling hills of southwestern Placer County at an elevation range of 150 to 525 feet above sea level. Rocklin encompasses 20 square miles in area and is situated at the junction of I-80 and Highway 65, 21 miles northeast of Sacramento and 80 miles northeast of San Francisco. The City is on the fringe of the California's Central Valley, with productive agricultural lands to the west and Folsom Lake State Recreation Area and the Sierra Nevada Range to the east. Bordering Rocklin are the cities of Lincoln to the north, Roseville to the south, and Loomis to the east.

The climate in Rocklin is similar to other cities in the Central Valley region, with hot, dry summers and moderately wet winters. The average high temperature in July is 98°F and the average low temperature in January is 37°F. Average annual rainfall is 21 inches, with 96 percent of that total (19.7 inches) typically falling in the months of October-April.

E.1.2 History

Rocklin began as a railroad town with the Central Pacific moving to the area in 1864. In 1866, a major locomotive terminal was established in Rocklin because of its location at the “bottom of the hill.” Additionally, the town was a major granite producer for the Sacramento Valley. In 1893, Rocklin officially incorporated with a population of 1,050. The town bustled with granite production and the commercial fruit industries until about 1908 when the Central Pacific decided to move the railroad roundhouse terminal to Roseville.

With soils generally of poor quality, commercial agriculture activities were difficult to support with the exception of livestock grazing. The J.P. Whitney family, a major landholder in the Rocklin from the late 1850s to 1949, raised sheep and conducted other ranching activities. Ranching occurred well into the 1950s and 1960s in the Rocklin area when increased urbanization and expansion of suburban communities from Sacramento to the northeast, along I-80, led to growth of the housing market. Beginning in the 1980s, the low cost of land attracted industry to the region and the expansion of commercial and residential development in south Placer County began.

E.1.3 Economy

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, industries employing the highest percentage of Rocklin's labor force were as follows:

- educational, health, and social services (16.9 percent)
- retail trade (14.2 percent)
- professional, scientific, management, and administrative services (10.8 percent)
- manufacturing (10.3 percent)

Economic data from 2008 provided by the City of Rocklin reports 27,000 persons in the labor force and an unemployment rate at 4.7 percent. Median household income in 2008 was \$84,508 and the median home price was \$323,000.

E.1.4 Population

From incorporation to 1950, the population of Rocklin had only marginally increased. However, by 1980, the population was 7,344. By 1990, the population had increased 159 percent to 19,033. In 2000, the population had almost doubled, reaching 36,330. Based on information from the California Department of Finance, the population of Rocklin on January 1, 2008 was 53,843. Population projections from the State of California Department of Finance for Placer County, including the City of Rocklin, indicates population growth is expected to continue at a moderate pace in the coming decades

E.2 Hazard Identification and Summary

Rocklin's planning team identified the hazards that affect the City and summarized their frequency of occurrence, spatial extent, potential magnitude, and significance specific to the City (see Table E.1). In the context of this hazard mitigation plan's planning area, there are no hazards that are entirely unique to Rocklin.

Table E.1. City of Rocklin—Hazard Summaries

Hazard	Frequency of Occurrence	Spatial Extent	Potential Magnitude	Significance
Agricultural	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Avalanche	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Dam Failure	Occasional	Limited	Negligible	Low
Drought	Highly Likely	Extensive	Critical	Low
Earthquake	Occasional	Significant	Limited	Low
Flood (100-year)	Occasional	Significant	Limited	Low
Flood (stormwater)	Likely	Limited	Limited	Low
Human Health Hazards				
Endemic/Pandemic				
West Nile Virus	Occasional	Limited	Limited	Low
Landslide	Unlikely	Limited	Limited	Low
Seiches	Unlikely	Limited	Limited	Low
Severe Weather:				
Extreme Cold/Freeze	Likely	Limited	Limited	Medium
Extreme Heat	Likely	Limited	Limited	Medium
Fog	Likely	Extensive	Limited	Low
Snow	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Tornado	Occasional	Limited	Limited	Low
Heavy Rain/ Thunderstorm/Hail/ Lightning/Wind	Likely	Extensive	Critical	Medium
Soil Hazards:				
Erosion	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Expansive Soils	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Volcano	Unlikely	Limited	Negligible	Low
Wildfire	Highly Likely	Significant	Limited	Medium

Guidelines for Hazard Rankings:

Frequency of Occurrence:

Highly-Likely-Near 100 percent probability in next year
Likely-Between 10 and 100 percent probability in next year or at least one chance in ten years
Occasional-Between 1 and 10 percent probability in next year or at least one chance in next 100 years
Unlikely-Less than 1 percent probability in next 100 years

Spatial Extent:

Limited-Less than 10 percent of planning area
Significant-10-50 percent of planning area
Extensive-50-100 percent of planning area

Potential Magnitude:

Catastrophic-More than 50 percent of area affected
Critical-25 to 50 percent
Limited-10 to 25 percent
Negligible-Less than 10 percent

Significance (subjective):

Low, Medium, High

A.3 Vulnerability Assessment

The intent of this section is to assess the City of Rocklin's hazard vulnerability as distinguished from planning area as a whole (Placer County). This vulnerability assessment analyzes the population, property, and other assets at risk to hazards ranked of medium or high significance that may vary from other parts of the planning area. In addition, although ranked as low significance by the community, the 100-year flood hazard is also included in the analysis that follows. For more information about how hazards affect the County as a whole, see Chapter 4 Risk Assessment in the main plan.

E.3.1 Assets at Risk

This section identifies Rocklin's assets at risk, including values at risk, critical facilities and infrastructure, historic assets, economic assets, and growth and development trends.

Values at Risk

The following data from the Placer County Assessor's Office is based on the certified roll values for 2007. This data should only be used as a guideline to overall values in the City as the information has some limitations. The most significant limitation is created by Proposition 13. Instead of adjusting property values annually, the values are not adjusted or assessed at fair market value until a property transfer occurs. As a result, overall value information is likely low and does not reflect current market value of properties. It is also important to note that in the event of a disaster, it is generally the value of the infrastructure or improvements to the land that is of concern or at risk. Generally, the land itself is not a loss. Table E.2 shows the 2007 roll values (e.g., the values at risk) broken down by property type for the City of Rocklin.

Table E.2. 2007 Roll Values for the City of Rocklin by Property Type

Property Type	Units	Net Value
Residential	17,792	\$5,655,329,802
Commercial	678	\$965,843,004
Industrial	225	\$389,893,631
Agricultural	68	\$1,890,131
Total Value	18,763	\$7,012,956,568

Source: 2007 Certified Roll Values, Placer County Assessor's Office

Assets directly owned and controlled by the City of Rocklin include a range of properties and equipment from each department. These may include city-owned property, critical facilities and infrastructure, cultural and natural resources, and others. An inventory of key city assets is provided in Table E.3. Total value of these assets exceeds \$322 million.

Table E.3. Asset Inventory-City of Rocklin

Name of Asset	Type	Replacement Value	Occupancy/ Capacity #	Hazard Specific Info.
Police Station/ Emergency Operations Center	Essential Facility	\$15M	400	
Fire Station #1	Essential Facility	\$3M	60	
Fire Station #2	Essential Facility	\$3M	60	
Fire Station #3	Essential Facility	\$3M	60	
Sunset Center	High Potential Loss	\$8.25M	-/575	
William Jessup University	High Potential Loss	\$56.366M	550/2500	
Sierra College	High Potential Loss	Unknown		
Rocklin High School	High Potential Loss	\$35.5M	1674/1890	
Whitney High School	High Potential Loss	\$67.4M	1438/1620	
Granite Oak Middle School	High Potential Loss	\$15M	814/891	
Spring View Middle School	High Potential Loss	\$13.8M	806/756	
Antelope Creek Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$8.6M	463/475	
Breen Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$8.7M	676/600	
Cobblestone Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$8.3M	462/575	
Parker Whitney Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$9.2M	477/650	
Rock Creek Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$14.3M	608/700	
Rocklin Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$10.3M	578/750	
Ruhkala Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$16.8M	771/775	
Sierra Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$8.8M	493/600	
Twin Oaks Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$8.3M	514/575	
Valley View Elementary	High Potential Loss	\$10M	632/675	
Casa de Santa Fe	High Potential Loss	Unknown	142/165	
Sunrise Assisted Living	High Potential Loss	Unknown		
Corporation Yard	High Potential Loss	\$2.73M	100	
Administration Building	High Potential Loss	\$4.25M	170	
Highway 65	Transportation & Lifeline	Unknown		
Interstate 80	Transportation & Lifeline	Unknown		
UP Railroad	Transportation & Lifeline	Unknown		
Kinder-Morgan	High Potential Loss	Unknown		
Sunset Blvd RR Bridge	Transportation & Lifeline	Unknown		
Natural gas pipeline	Essential	Unknown		
Wetlands	Natural	Unknown		

Source: City of Rocklin

Critical Facilities and Infrastructure

For purposes of this plan, a critical facility is defined as: “Those services and facilities necessary during a major emergency.” This definition was refined by separating out three categories of critical facilities as further described in Section 4.3 of the base plan.

An inventory of critical facilities in the City of Rocklin from Placer County GIS is provided in Tables E.4 and E.5 and illustrated in Figure E.2. Due to the volume of data, communication infrastructure points and hydrants are not mapped and are only included in Table E.4.

Table E.4. City of Rocklin’s Critical Facilities: Summary Table

Facility Type	Count
CalARP Facilities	1
Communication Infrastructure	37
Dispatch Centers	1
Emergency Operations Centers	1
Fire Stations	3
Halls	1
Hazmat Facilities	3
Hydrants	5,121
Medical Facilities	1
Police Stations	1
Public Utilities	8
Schools	19
Train Stations	1
Total	5,199

Source: Placer County GIS

Table E.5. City of Rocklin’s Critical Facilities: Detailed Table

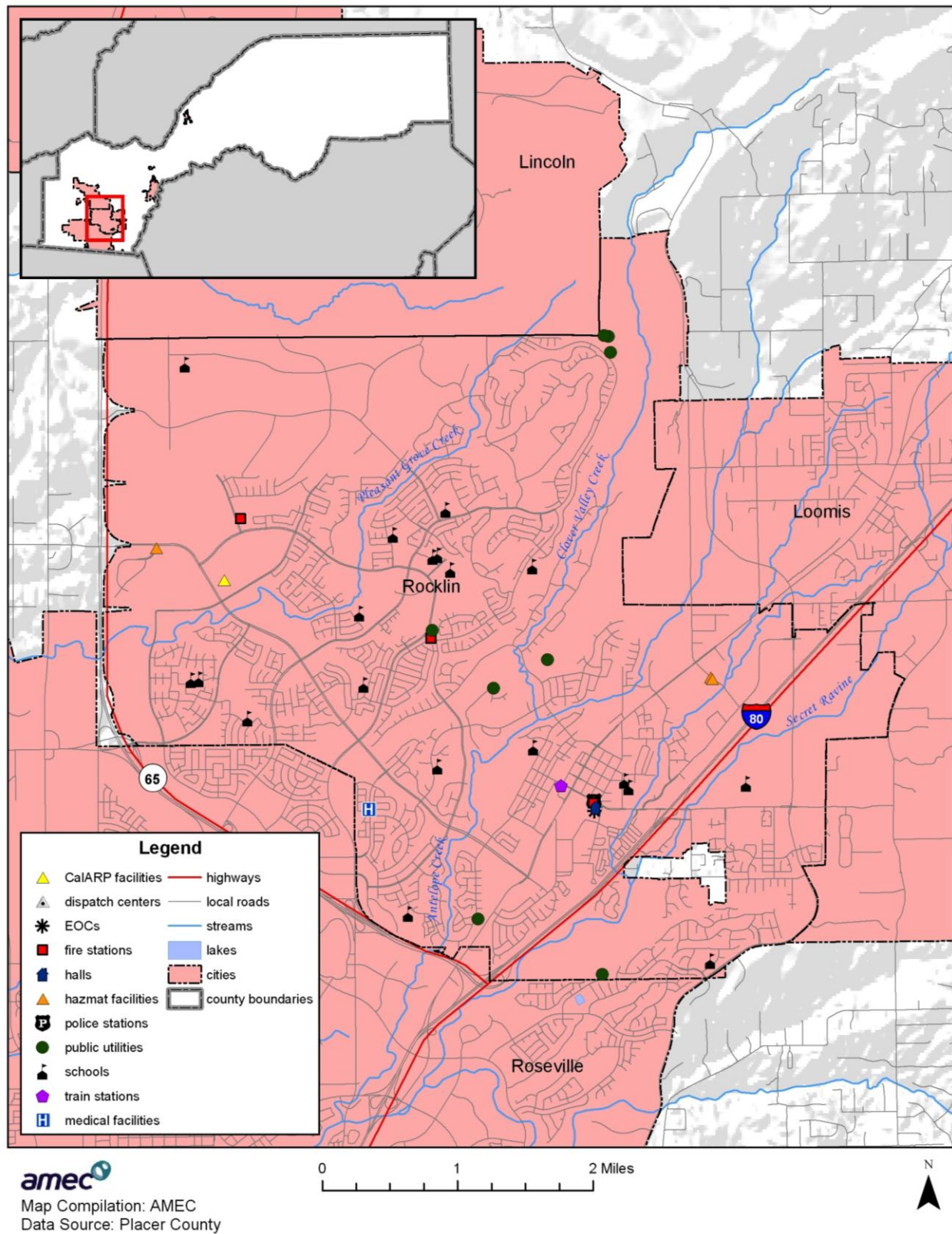
Type	Class	Name	Address
CalARP Facilities	Class 2	United Natural Foods	1101 Sunset Blvd
Dispatch Centers	Class 1	Rocklin Police Department	4060 Rocklin Road
Emergency Operations Centers	Class 1	City of Rocklin	4080 Rocklin Rd
Fire Stations	Class 2	City of Rocklin Fire Protection	4060 Rocklin Rd
Fire Stations	Class 2	City of Rocklin Fire Protection	3401 Crest Dr
Fire Stations	Class 2	City of Rocklin Fire Protection	2001 Wildcat Blvd
Halls	Class 3	City of Rocklin	4090 Rocklin Rd.
Hazmat Facilities	Class 2	Jabil Circuit Inc Rocklin Ca	3715 Atherton Rd.
Hazmat Facilities	Class 2	Sierrapine Limited Medium Density Fibreboard Plant	4300 Dominguez Road

Type	Class	Name	Address
Hazmat Facilities	Class 2	Pacific Medium Density Fibreboard Products Incorporated	4315 Dominguez Road
Medical Facilities	Class 2	Comprehensive Renal Services, Inc	6000 Fairway Dr
Police Stations	Class 2	Rocklin Police	4060 Rocklin Road
Public Utilities	Class 3	Sunset 100,000 Gal. Washwater Tank	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	Sunset 8 mgd Water Treatment Plant	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	North Star Pump Station	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	Stoneridge Pump Station	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	Stanford Ranch Rd 2,500,000 Gal. Tank	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	Midas 3,000,000 Gal. Tank	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	Sunset 2.5mg Tank	no data
Public Utilities	Class 3	South Placer Municipal Utility - Coporation Yard	5805 Springview Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Rocklin Academy	6532 Turnstone Way
Schools	Class 3	Ruhkala Elementary School	6530 Turnstone Way
Schools	Class 3	Victory High School	3250 Victory Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Independent High School	3250 Victory Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Whitney High School	701 Wildcat Blvd.
Schools	Class 3	Rocklin Academy at Meyers Street	5035 Meyers St.
Schools	Class 3	Rocklin Elementary School	5025 Meyers St.
Schools	Class 3	Antelope Creek Elementary School	6185 Springview Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Breen Elementary School	2751 Breen Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Cobblestone Elementary School	5740 Cobblestone Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Sierra College	5000 Rocklin Rd.
Schools	Class 3	Granite Oaks Middle School	2600 Wyckford Blvd.
Schools	Class 3	Parker Whitney Elementary School	5145 Topaz Ave.
Schools	Class 3	Rock Creek Elementary School	2140 Collet Quarry Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Rocklin High School	5301 Victory Ln.
Schools	Class 3	Sierra Elementary School	6811 Camborne Way
Schools	Class 3	Spring View Middle School	5040 Fifth St.
Schools	Class 3	Twin Oaks Elementary School	2835 Club Dr.
Schools	Class 3	Valley View Elementary School	3000 Crest Dr.
Train Stations	Class 2	Rocklin	Rocklin Rd. and Railroad Ave.

Source: Placer County GIS

In addition to the facilities listed in Table E.5, the City of Rocklin also has a new school, located northwest of the City center, which is not currently mapped in Figure E.2

Figure E.2. City of Rocklin's Critical Facilities



Natural Resources

The City of Rocklin has a variety of habitat types that include urban, annual grasslands, seasonal wetlands, riparian zones, and oak savannah woodlands. These environments support plant and wildlife that include protected and special status species listed in the Table E.6.

Table E.6. City of Rocklin's Protected and Special Status Species

Common Name	Reporting Agency	Protection Status	Habitat
Birds			
Aleutian Canada goose	USFWS	FD	Uses pastures and grain fields along the coasts of Oregon and California, and in California's Central Valley. Nest on maritime islands.
American peregrine falcon	USFWS	FD; CE	Wetlands, woodlands, forested areas, agricultural areas, and coastal habitats. Nesting sites on ledges.
Bank swallow	USFWS	CT	Riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soil. Nest in colonies in burrows dug into riverbanks.
Black tern	USFWS	FSC; SC	Spring and summer in fresh emergent wetlands while breeding. Common on bays, salt ponds, river mouths and pelagic waters in spring and fall.
Burrowing owl	CNND/USFWS	SC, S2	Open grassland and desert habitats, in open parts of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Uses rodent or other burrows for cover and nesting.
Cooper's hawk	GL-DEIR	SC	Oak woodlands, riparian or other forest habitat near water
Ferruginous hawk	USFWS	FSC; SC	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills surrounding valleys and fringes of pinyon-juniper habitats. Roosts in open area, usually in a lone tree or pole.
Golden eagle	GL-DEIR	SC, Fully Protected	Rolling hills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats and deserts.
Grasshopper sparrow	USFWS	FSC	Tall and mixed grassland habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and fallow fields.
Greater sandhill crane	USFWS	CT	Wet meadows. Tend to nest in open habitat or in the cover of bulrush and bur reed.
Lawrence's goldfinch	USFWS	FSC	Open oak woodlands, mesquite, and riparian thickets.
Lewis' woodpecker	USFWS	FSC	Open pine-oak woodlands, coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands. Associated with burned and logged woodlands.
Little willow flycatcher	USFWS	CE	Wet meadows and montane riparian habitats with extensive willow thickets.
Loggerhead shrike	USFWS	FSC; SC	Open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, utility lines or other perches. Lowlands and foothills throughout California.
Long-billed curlew	USFWS	FSC; SC	Wet meadow habitat, Coastal estuaries, upland herbaceous areas, and croplands.
Mountain plover	USFWS	FPT; SC	Short grasslands and plowed fields of the Central Valley.

Common Name	Reporting Agency	Protection Status	Habitat
Sharp-shinned hawk	GL-DEIR	SC	Deciduous riparian forest at mid-elevation, conifer forest, and oak woodlands.
Short-eared owl	USFWS	FSC; SC	Grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands and saline and fresh emergent wetlands. Nests in depression in dry ground concealed in vegetation.
Swainson's hawk	CNND/USFWS	CT	Open desert, grassland, or cropland with scattered, large trees or small groves.
Tricolored blackbird	CNND/USFWS	SC; S3	Emergent wetland vegetation with cattails, tules, and/or thickets.
Vaux's swift	USFWS	FSC; SC	Redwood and Douglas-fir habitats with nests in large hollow trees and snags.
Western spadefoot	CNND	SC	Primarily in grassland habitats, also found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.
White-faced ibis	USFWS	FSC; SC	Fresh emergent wetlands, shallow lacustrine waters, and the muddy ground or wet meadows and irrigated/flooded pastures and croplands.
White-tailed kite	CNND/USFWS	S3, Fully Protected	Lowland grasslands, agriculture, wetlands, oak-woodlands, savannah, and riparian habitats associated with open areas.
Reptiles			
California horned lizard	USFWS	FSC; SC	Wide range of habitats from gravelly-sandy substrate containing scattered shrubs, to clearing in riparian woodlands.
Giant garter snake	USFWS	FT; CT	Marshes, sloughs, and slow-moving creeks, with nocturnal retreats in holes and mammal burrows.
Northwestern Pond Turtle	USFWS	FSC; SC	Pacific slope drainages from Washington to Baja California.
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog	GL-DEIR	FT; SC	Pools, ponds, slow streams, and marshes.
Fish			
Central Valley fall/late fall-run Chinook salmon	USFWS	FC; SC	Wide range of habitats from gravelly-sandy substrate containing scattered shrubs, to clearing in riparian woodlands.
Central Valley steelhead	USFWS	FT	Marshes, sloughs, and slow-moving creeks, with nocturnal retreats in holes and mammal burrows.
Green sturgeon	USFWS	FSC; SC	Pacific slope drainages from Washington to Baja California.
Sacramento splittail	USFWS	FT; SC	Primarily in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary.
Winter-run Chinook salmon	USFWS	FE; CE	The ocean and the Sacramento River and its tributaries.
Invertebrates			
California Linderella fairy shrimp	CNND/USFWS	S2/S3	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions.
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp	CNND/USFWS	FE; S2/S3	Vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water.
Valley Elderberry	CNND/USF	FT; S2	Only occurs in the Central Valley of California in

Common Name	Reporting Agency	Protection Status	Habitat
Longhorn Beetle	WS		association with Blue Elderberry (<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>).
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp	CNNDB/USFWS	FT; S2/S3	In a static rain-filled pools in the central valley grasslands and central and south coastal mountains.
Mammals			
Fringed myotis bat	USFWS	FSC	Roosts in caves, mines, and rock crevices within a variety of habitats.
Greater western mastiff-bat	USFWS	FSC; SC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, annual and perennial grasslands, chaparral, and urban.
Long-eared myotis bat	USFWS	FSC	Woodland and forest habitats, roosting in rock crevices, under bark, and tree snags.
Long-legged myotis bat	USFWS	FSC	Woodlands and forest habitats generally over 4,000 feet. Roosts in rock crevices, under bark, in tree snags, and cliffs.
Pacific western big-eared bat	USFWS	FSC; SC	All but alpine and sub-alpine habitats.
San Joaquin pocket mouse	USFWS	FSC	Dry, open grasslands or scrub area on fine textured soils in the Central and Salinas valleys.
Small-footed myotis bat	USFWS	FSC	Occurs in a variety of habitats, roosting in caves, crevices, and buildings.
Spotted bat	USFWS	FSC	Arid or ponderosa pine forests, and marshlands. Roosts in small cracks in cliffs and stony outcrops.
Yuma myotis bat	USFWS	FSC	Variety of habitats from juniper and riparian woodlands to desert regions near open water. Associates with water and roosts in caves, attics, under bridges, mines, and similar places.
Habitats			
Alkali Meadow	CNNDB	S2	
Alkali Seep	CNNDB	S2	
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	CNNDB	S3	
Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool	CNNDB	S1	
Plants			
Big-scale Balsamroot	CNNDB	S2	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.
Boggs Lake Hedge-hyssop	CNNDB/USFWS	CE, S3	Clay soils in marshes, swamps and vernal pools.
Dwarf Downingia	CNNDB	S3	Valley and foothill grassland and several types of vernal pools.
Hispid Bird's-Beak	CNNDB/USFWS	FSC; S2	In damp alkaline soils in meadows, playas, and valley and foothill grassland.
Legenere	CNNDB/USFWS	FSC; S2	In beds of vernal pools.
Red Bluff Dwarf Rush	CNNDB	S2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodlands, and vernal pools.

Source: Rocklin General Plan, Appendix B, 2008

Historic Resources

Numerous cultural and historic resources are located in the Rocklin area. Based on information from Appendix C of the Rocklin 2005 Draft General Plan, these resources and historic sites include the following:

Prehistoric Resources Present in the Rocklin Area

- Bedrock grinding mortars
- House pits (sites of prehistoric houses)
- Grinding stones
- Chipped stone tools
- Bone tools

Historic Resources Present in the Rocklin Area

- Historic foundations
- Rock walls
- Well pits
- Ditches
- Historic mines and mining artifacts

The Rocklin Historical Society (RHS) and Rocklin History Museum are key historic resources for the City. The website for the RHS provides information and links to historic data, and is found at the following web address: <http://www.rocklinhistory.org/default.asp>.

Economic Assets

The Rocklin Unified School District is the largest employer in the city with 943 employees. Table E.7 and Figure E.3 show major employers and their locations in the City of Rocklin.

Table E.7 City of Rocklin Major Employers

Institution/Business	Number of Employees
Rocklin Unified School District	943
United Natural Foods	592
Sierra College	497
Oracle	448
UPS	356
Hands On Services	300
City of Rocklin	287
Educational Media Foundation	240
Sierra Pine Ltd	189
Wallace Khul	175

Source: City of Rocklin

Figure E.3 City of Rocklin: Locations of Major Employers



Growth and Development Trends

Based on information from the California Department of Finance, from 2000-2008, the City of Rocklin's population has grown by 48.2 percent. Rocklin's growth rate is significantly higher than Placer County's growth for the same period, which was estimated at 34.2 percent. Table E.8 illustrates how the City's population has grown between 2000 and 2008.

The number of housing units increased from 14,421 in 2000 to 21,036 in 2008, nearly a 46 percent increase. Table E.9 illustrates how the City has grown in terms of number of housing units between 1990 and 2008. It is expected that the number of dwelling units in Rocklin will further increase to 29,223 at residential build-out of the city. In addition, the population at residential build-out is expected to be approximately 75,000.

Table E.8. City of Rocklin's Change in Population, 2000-2008

2000 Population	2008 Population Estimate	Percent Change 2000-2008
36,330	53,843	+48.2 percent

Source: City of Rocklin 2004 Housing Element; *State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

Table E.9. City of Rocklin's Growth in Housing Units, 1990-2008

1990 Housing Units	2000 Housing Units	2008 Housing Units*	Percent Change 2000- 2008	Percent Change 1990- 2008
7,481	14,421	21,036	+45.9 percent	+181.1 percent

Source: City of Rocklin 2004 Housing Element; *State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population and Housing Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2008, with 2000 Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2008.

*Estimated

Information of future land use and development trends is limited. The Housing Element of the City of Rocklin Draft General Plan indicates that two market-rate apartment developments were under construction as of July 2003: the 356-unit Rocklin Ranch Apartments and 186-unit Broadstone Apartments. Development projects that were approved as of May of 2004, but not yet constructed, included a 192-unit apartment development at Sunset West Parcel 2A.

More general information on growth and development in Placer County as a whole can be found in "Growth and Development Trends" in Section 4.3.1 Placer County Vulnerability and Assets at Risk of the main plan.

E.3.2 Estimating Potential Losses

Table E.2 above shows Rocklin's exposure to hazards in terms of number and value of total structures. Placer County assessor's data was used to calculate the improved value of parcels. Generally, the most vulnerable structures are those in the floodplain or WUI areas, unreinforced masonry buildings, and buildings built prior to the introduction of modern day building codes. Impacts of past events and vulnerability to specific hazards are further discussed below (see Section 4.1 Hazard Identification for more detailed information about these hazards and their impacts on Placer County).

Flood

Rocklin is traversed by several stream systems and is at risk to both riverine flooding and localized stormwater flooding. As previously described in Section 4.2 of the main plan, the Placer County Planning Area and the City of Rocklin have been subject to previous occurrences of flooding. In the City of Rocklin, much of the flood damage occurs in the floodplains of Antelope Creek, Secret Ravine Creek, Clover Valley Creek, and Sucker Creek.

Values at Risk

The City of Rocklin uses FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) information to assess flood risk (100- and 500-year flood) and infrastructure mitigation. Based on analysis of FIRM map information and Placer County Assessor's data, Figure E.4 shows areas of Rocklin potentially affected by 100- or 500-year floods. Tables E.10 and E.11 summarize the values at risk in the City's floodplain. Table E.10 shows the count and improved value of parcels that fall in the 100-year flood zone, 500-year flood zone, and Zone X (all remaining areas outside of 100-

year and 500-year floodplains) by property type. A detailed description of these zones is contained in Table 4.38.

Figure E.4. City of Rocklin's 100- and 500-Year Floodplains

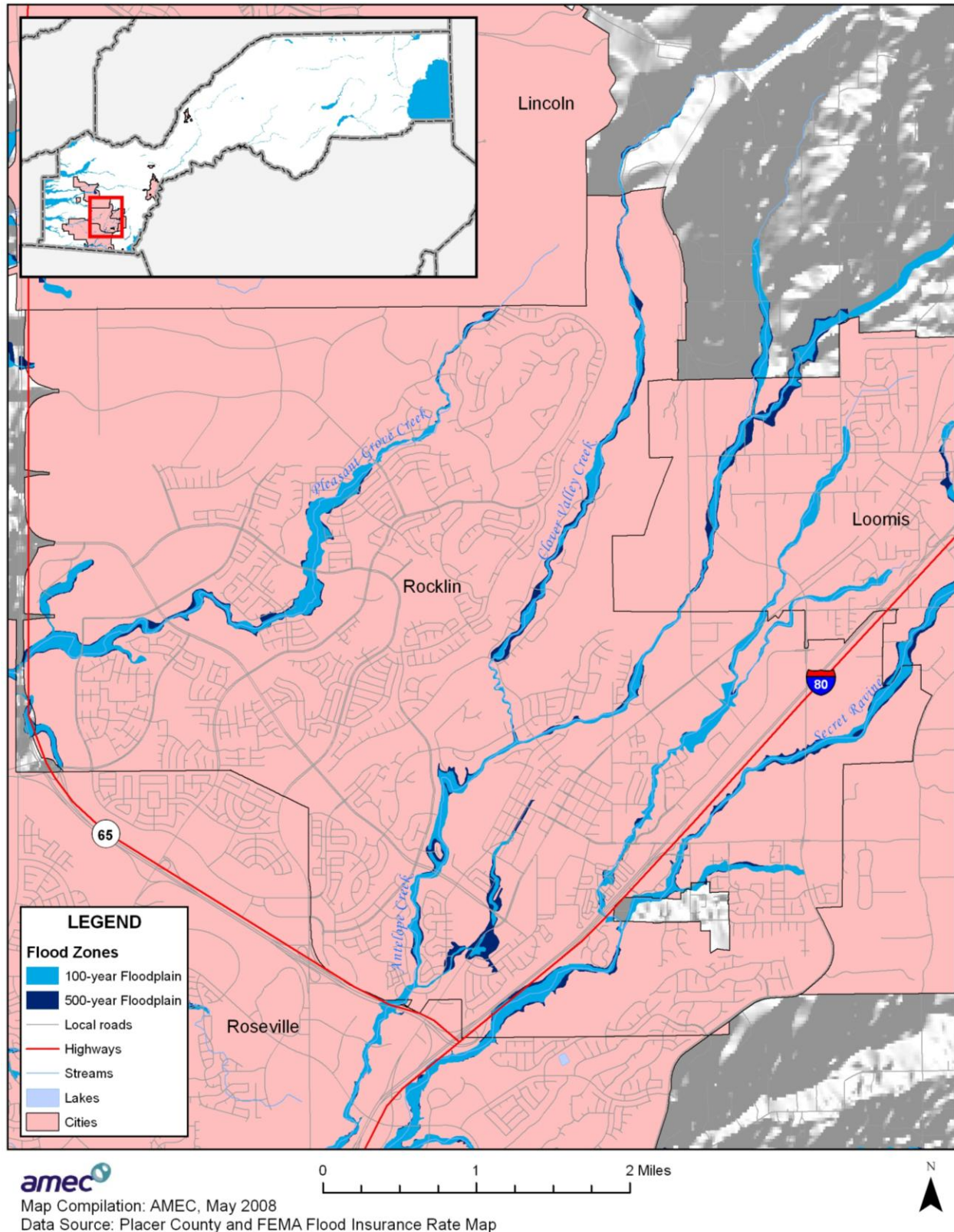


Table E.10 Count and Improved Value of Parcels in Floodplain by Type of Flood—City of Rocklin

Property Type	100-year flood*		500-year flood**		Zone X	
	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value
<i>Agriculture</i>	-	-	-	-	1	\$0
<i>Commercial</i>	15	\$12,512,409	6	\$1,927,166	580	\$662,811,546
<i>Industrial</i>	14	\$27,463,363	2	\$99,896	190	\$151,698,268
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	25	\$0	12	\$0	1,219	\$83,348
<i>Open Space</i>	10	\$0	3	\$0	91	\$2,676,480
<i>Residential</i>	333	\$49,219,834	150	\$30,514,326	16,375	\$3,865,805,761
Total	397	\$89,195,606	173	\$32,541,388	18,456	\$4,683,075,403

Sources: 2007 Certified Roll Values, Placer County Assessor's Office; Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Placer County, California and Incorporated Areas, 2007, FEMA

*Includes Zones A, AE, AH, and AO

**Includes Shaded Zone X (500-year)

Based on this analysis, the City of Rocklin has significant risk to 100-year and larger floods. Residential parcels have the highest scale of risk, accounting for 333 of the 397 total parcels potentially affected by a 100-year flood. The value of industrial and commercial structure in the 100-year flood zone is also significant, accounting for nearly 45 percent of total structure value in the 100-year flood zone.

Table E.11 shows the number of parcels, structure value, contents value and total loss estimate for a 100-year flood, 500-year flood, and 100- and 500-year flood zones combined. The loss estimate is derived by assuming 20 percent of total value (structure value plus contents value) will be lost in the event of flooding impacts.

Table E.11 Flood Loss Estimates—City of Rocklin

Flood Event	Total # Of Parcels	Structure Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value	Loss Estimate
100-year flood	397	\$89,195,606	\$44,597,803	\$133,793,409	\$26,758,682
500-year flood	173	\$32,541,388	\$16,270,694	\$48,812,082	\$9,762,416
Total flood*	570	121736994	\$60,868,497	\$182,605,491	\$36,521,098

Sources: 2007 Certified Roll Values, Placer County Assessor's Office; Digital Flood Insurance Rate Map Placer County, California and Incorporated Areas, 2007, FEMA

*Includes Shaded Zone X (500-year) and all 100-year flood zones

After applying the 20 percent damage factor as previously described in Section 4.3.2, there is a 1.0 percent chance in any given year of a 100-year flood causing roughly \$26.7 million in damage in the City of Rocklin and a .2 percent chance in any given year of a 500-year flood causing roughly \$36.5 million in damage (combined damage from both floods). The limitation of this model is that it may include structures in the floodplains that are elevated at or above the level of the base-flood elevation, which would likely lessen the actual flood damage. Regarding

the accuracy of source data, the assessed values are well below the actual market values. Thus, the actual value of assets at risk may be significantly higher than those included herein.

Population at Risk

Based on information from HAZUS-MH (Census 2000) and the digital flood insurance rate map, the City of Rocklin has 1,678 persons residing in 100-year flood zones, or 4.8 percent of the City's population. An additional 521 persons reside in the 500-year floodplain, or roughly 1.5 percent of the City's population.

Critical Facilities at Risk

Critical facilities are those community components that are most needed to withstand the impacts of disaster as previously described. Table E.12 lists the critical facilities in the City's 100- and 500-year floodplains. There is only one critical facility in the City's 500-year floodplain and none in the 100-year floodplain.

Table E.11. Critical Facilities in the 100 and 500 year Floodplains: City of Rocklin

500-year Floodplain	
Public Utility	South Placer Municipal Utility - Corporation Yard

Source: Placer County GIS

Insurance Coverage, Claims Paid, and Repetitive Losses

The City of Rocklin joined the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in 2001. The City does not participate in CRS. Table E.12 identifies the existing FIRM maps within the city limits. A more detailed description and summary of the flood zones is provided in Section 4.3.2 of the base plan in Table 4.38.

Table E.12 Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), City of Rocklin

Map Number	Effective Date
06061C0414F	06/08/2001
06061C0412F	06/08/2001
06061C0477F	06/08/2001
06061C0418F	06/08/2001

Source: FEMA

NFIP Insurance data indicates that as of October 30, 2007, there were 142 flood insurance policies in force in the City with \$42,391,600 of coverage. Of the 142 policies, 120 were residential and 22 were nonresidential; 42 of the policies were in A zones (the other 100 were in B, C, and X zones). The GIS parcel analysis detailed above identified 397 parcels in the 100-year flood zone. 42 policies for 397 parcels in the 100-year floodplain equates to insurance coverage of 10.6 percent.

There have been 20 historical claims for flood losses totaling \$252,514; although, details were only provided on 15 of the losses. Of the 15 losses, eight were in the A zones and seven were standard policies located in B, C, or X zones. Ten of these were for pre-FIRM structures; five were for post-FIRM structures. NFIP data further indicates that there are three repetitive loss (RL) buildings, with two RL buildings being insured. There have been a total of eight RL losses, with 6 insured RL losses. There are no identified target RL buildings within the City. One of the RL buildings is located outside of the 100- and 500-year floodplain in the B, C, or X zones and the other two are located in A zones. Of the three RL buildings, one is a post-FIRM structure.

Localized Flooding/Severe Weather Areas

Flooding and other issues caused by severe weather events-primarily heavy rains and thunderstorms, can often pose a risk to the community. Primary concerns include impacts to infrastructure which provides a means of ingress and egress throughout the community. Table A.11 identifies known and past occurrences of such areas and the associated problems encountered. This list is an initial inventory of key problem areas and is not intended to be a complete inventory of all problems and locations associated with severe weather events and localized flooding in the City of Rocklin.

Table E.13. City of Rocklin's Road List of Localized Flooding Problem Areas

Road Name	Flooding	Pavement Deterioration	Washout	High Water	Debris	Downed Trees	Resolved
Second Street	X						Rocklin Main Drain
Cimmeron Court	X						Drainage Bypass installed
Farrier Drive				X			Maintain Channel Capacity
Parragon Court	X						Increased Capacity at Sunset
El Don	X			X			Maintain Channel Capacity
Aguilar	X	X	X	X			Replaced Culverts
Fleet Cir.	X						Maintain Channel Capacity
Bryce Court	X						Installed additional Drain Inlets

Source: City of Rocklin

Severe Weather: Extreme Temperatures

Temperature extremes, both hot weather and freezing weather, occur on an annual basis, most commonly at the peak of the summer and winter seasons. As Rocklin is located in the western

portion of Placer County at relatively low elevation, extremely high temperatures are a more common occurrence than cold temperatures.

Extreme Heat

From late spring through fall, it is not unusual for temperatures to exceed 90°F and higher. Provided by the Western Regional Climate Center, Table E.14 illustrates historical temperature patterns for Rocklin.

Table E.14 Rocklin Record High Temperatures and Days Above 90 Degrees by Month

Month	Temperature (°F)	Year	Number of Days >= 90°F
May	107	1950	5.4
June	115	1961	14.7
July	115	1933	26.0
August	118	1933	24.6
September	114	1950	15.4
October	105	1910	3.4
Totals			89.5

Source: Western Regional Climate Center

Based on this historic data, there are typically 89 days per year in excess of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Extreme Cold/Freeze

The record low temperature in Rocklin is 14°F, recorded on January 21, 1937, though temperatures below freezing are not uncommon. Data for the following table were provided by the Rocklin Weather Station for the period of record from 1904 to 1976 illustrating historical temperature patterns in the Rocklin area. Table E.15 illustrates historical temperatures in Rocklin.

Table E.15 Rocklin Record Low Temperatures and Days below Freezing by Month

Month	Temperature (°F)	Year	Number of Days <= 32°F
January	14	1937	12.7
February	20	1929	6.7
March	23	1944	3.6
April	27	1929	1.0
May	19	1928	0.1
October	25	1917	0.7
November	20	1921	5.6
December	14	1932	12.1
Totals			42.5

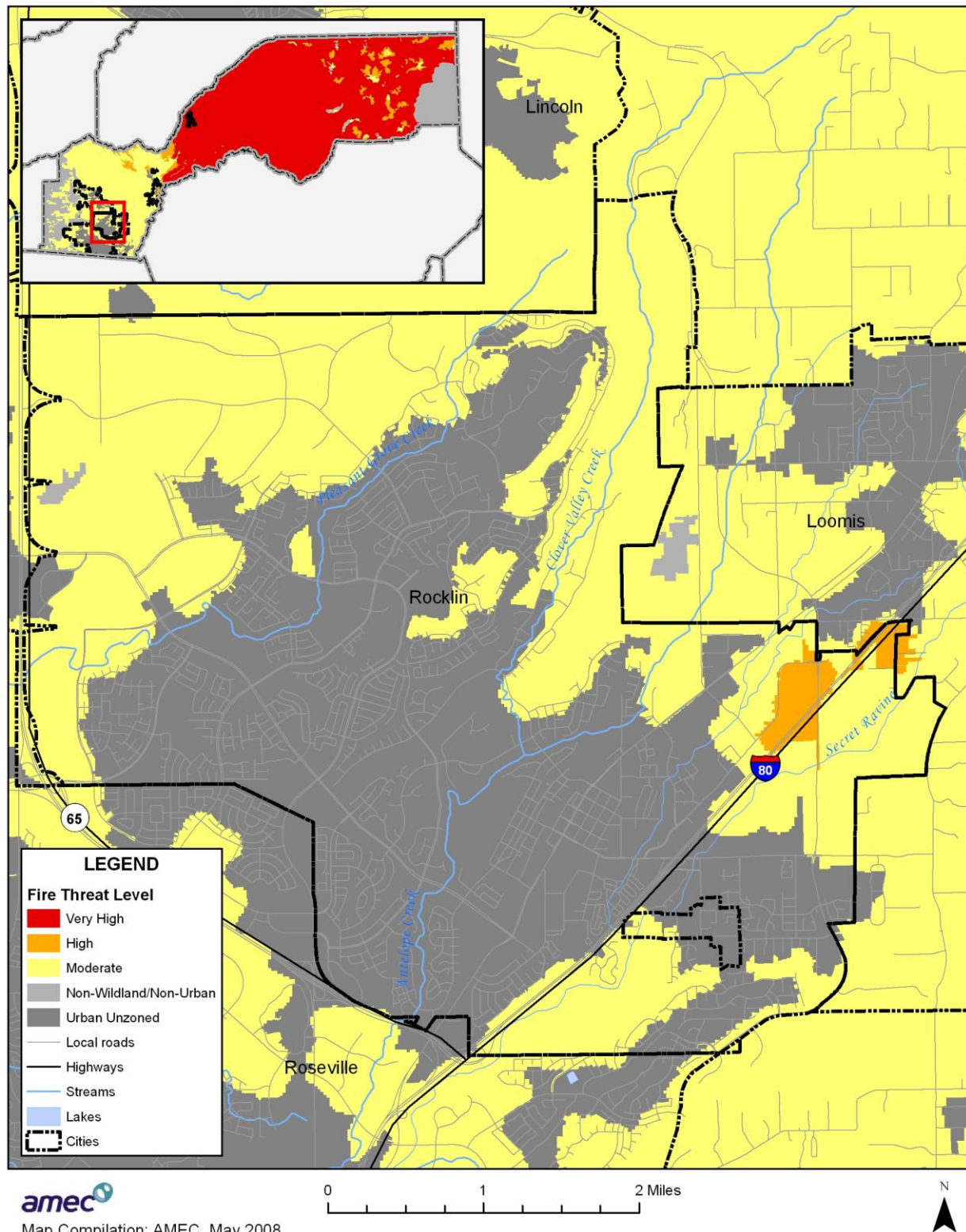
Severe Weather: Heavy Rain/Thunderstorm/Hail/Lightning

Information is limited regarding the severe weather events that impact the City of Rocklin. In general, any severe storm that affects Placer County has local affects in Rocklin as well. Thunderstorms, high winds, hail, and lightning can each have localized impacts on infrastructure, properties, and public safety. Transportation and commerce are also affected in Rocklin when severe storms occur, mirroring impacts countywide as described in Section 4.2.1.

Wildfire

Wildfire is a present concern for all communities in California. According to the Community Safety Element of Rocklin's General Plan, while the major fire threat in the city is related to urban development, annexations in recent decades incorporated large areas of grassland subject to wildfire. These areas include Clover Valley Lakes, the southern end of China Garden Road, portions of Whitney Oaks, the Croftwood/Dias Lane area, the Sunset Ranchos and various open-space easements and recreational properties. Following the methodology described in Section 4.3.2 Vulnerability of Placer County to Specific Hazards, a wildfire map for the City of Rocklin was created that shows areas of fire hazard risk by category (see Figure E.5).

Figure E.5. City of Rocklin's Wildfire Threat



The 2002 Sierra Fire is the most recent fire to directly impact the City of Rocklin. This wind-driven wildland fire occurring at Sierra College Boulevard and Interstate 80 destroyed 594 acres, 2 homes, and several outbuildings. Power transmission and distribution lines in the area were also damaged.

Values at Risk

Overlaying the fire hazard severity zone map with the County parcel layer, it is evident that the City of Rocklin has significant assets at risk to wildfire, though overall wildfire risk is lower than locations in the eastern portion of Placer County. Wildfire threat within Rocklin ranges from high to urban (unzoned), with the majority of outlying areas of Rocklin falling in the moderate fire hazard category. The highest threat occurs in the eastern portion of the City, with two areas rated as high fire hazard between Rocklin and the City of Loomis.

Table E.16 details number of city parcels and structure value by fire hazard severity zone. No parcels in Rocklin were found to be in very high fire hazard severity zones, though 22 parcels with structure values of \$2.8 million are located in High fire hazard severity zones.

Once the number of parcels and their values were determined, contents values were estimated (based on 50 percent of the assessed value) to determine total values at risk by hazard zone. Table E.17 details the total values at risk within the City of Rocklin by hazard zone. Based on this analysis, total value of structures and contents located in high fire hazard severity zones are in excess of \$4 million. It is important to note, that of the 19,026 total parcels, 2,720 or 14 percent are unimproved and thus do not have structures that would be damaged.

Table E.16. Values at Risk from Wildfire by Fire Hazard Severity Zone—City of Rocklin

	Moderate		High		Very High		Urban Unzoned		Non-Wildland / Non-Urban	
Property Type	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value	# of parcels	structure value
<i>Agriculture</i>	1	\$0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Commercial</i>	131	\$185,004,181	13	\$622,991	-	-	457	\$491,623,949	-	-
<i>Industrial</i>	75	\$71,627,417	-	-	-	-	131	\$107,634,110	-	-
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	736	\$0	3	\$0	-	-	517	\$83,348	-	-
<i>Open Space</i>	47	\$204,000	-	-	-	-	57	\$2,472,480	-	-
<i>Residential</i>	3472	\$804,944,005	6	\$2,219,505	-	-	13380	\$3,138,376,411	-	-
Total	4,462	\$1,061,779,603	22	\$2,842,496	-	-	14,542	\$3,740,190,298	-	-

Source: CAL FIRE/Placer County GIS

Table E.17. Total Values at Risk from Wildfire—City of Rocklin

	# Of Parcels	Structure Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
moderate	4,462	\$1,061,779,603	\$530,889,802	\$1,592,669,405
high	22	\$2,842,496	\$1,421,248	\$4,263,744

	# Of Parcels	Structure Value	Estimated Contents Value	Total Value
very high	-	-	-	-
urban unzoned	14,542	\$3,740,190,298	\$1,870,095,149	\$5,610,285,447
non-wildland/non-urban	-	-	-	-

Source: CAL FIRE/Placer County GIS

Populations at Risk

Wildfire risk is of greatest concern to populations residing in the moderate, high, and very high wildfire hazard zones. Following the methodology described in Section 4.3.2 Vulnerability of Placer County to Specific Hazards, Table E.18 provides an estimate of populations residing within the various wildfire hazard severity zones. Based on this analysis, there are no Rocklin residents located in very high fire hazard severity zones though 131 persons live in high fire hazard severity zones.

Table E.18. Populations at Risk to Wildfire: City of Rocklin

	Wildfire Threat Level					totals
	moderate	high	very high	urban unzoned	non-wildland / non-urban	
Rocklin	4,671	131	0	30,526	0	35,328

Source: CAL FIRE/HAZUS, Census 2000 Data

Critical Facilities at Risk

Critical facilities are those community components that are most needed to withstand the impacts of a disaster as previously described. A critical facility analysis was completed for the wildfire hazard in the Placer County Planning Area, looking at those critical facilities residing in either the high or very high hazard zones. For the City of Rocklin, there are no critical facilities in either the high or very high hazard zones.

Other Hazards

Although ranked of lower planning significance relative to other hazards, the following information about floods, drought, earthquake and geologic hazards, specifically landslides, rockslides, and erosion should still be noted.

Drought

Future drought vulnerability for the City of Rocklin is a primarily a function of long-term regional rain/snowfall patterns, conservation measures, and population growth projections, among other factors. A state drought declaration in the summer of 2008, coming after California's driest spring in 88 years, was the State's first since 1991 and impacted communities throughout the State, including Rocklin and surrounding areas.

Earthquake

Based on statewide seismic activity maps, known fault locations and history of earthquake impacts, the City of Rocklin is located in an area with relatively low seismic activity. Based on information from the Safety Element of the Rocklin General Plan, while the seismic risk may not be as high as other communities in California, it may affect development in the planning area and should be considered in future development.

Moderate to strong shaking could result from activity in fault zones located in the general region that includes western Placer County, near the boundary of the Sierra Nevada and the Sacramento Valley and in northern California more generally. The closest well-defined fault zone to Rocklin is a portion of the West Branch of the Bear Mountains Fault Zone. This fault zone is a subsection of the Foothills Fault System, which follows the eastern side of the Sacramento Valley through El Dorado, Placer, and Amador Counties. According to information from the Rocklin Civic Center Draft Environmental Impact Report, the estimated maximum magnitude is 6.5 across the region that includes the City of Rocklin. The Uniform Building Code utilized by the City of Rocklin undergoes continuing review to ensure that seismic issues are adequately addressed in local design and construction projects.

Geologic Hazards: Landslides, Rockfalls, Erosion

Local geologic hazards including landslides, rockfall and erosion are affected by areas of relatively steep topography and general soil characteristics in the Rocklin area. Overall vulnerability to these hazards in Rocklin is similar to Placer County overall. The predominant soils type units in Rocklin are the Exchequer-Inks units. These shallow soils are found on undulating to steep terrain and are well/excessively drained overlaying over volcanic rock material. The overall risk of landslide, rockfall, and erosion in Rocklin is considered slight to moderate, though risk increases in areas of steep slopes and in cases where the natural grade is disturbed. The Safety Element of the Placer General Plan notes that erosion control should be practiced in connection with any development.

E.4 Capability Assessment

Capabilities are the programs and policies currently in use to reduce hazard impacts or that could be used to implement hazard mitigation activities. This capabilities assessment is divided into five sections: regulatory mitigation capabilities, administrative and technical mitigation capabilities, fiscal mitigation capabilities, mitigation outreach and partnerships, and other mitigation efforts.

E.4.1 Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Table E.19 lists regulatory mitigation capabilities, including planning and land management tools, typically used by local jurisdictions to implement hazard mitigation activities and indicates those that are in place in the City of Rocklin.

Table E.19. City of Rocklin's Regulatory Mitigation Capabilities

Regulatory Tool (ordinances, codes, plans)	Y/N	Comments
General plan	Yes	On Website
Zoning ordinance	Yes	On Website
Subdivision ordinance	Yes	On Website
Growth management ordinance	No	N/A; Future growth in Rocklin is confined within its 22 sq. mile General Plan area due to Rocklin's borders abutting other incorporated Cities
Floodplain ordinance	Yes	On Website
Other special purpose ordinance (stormwater, steep slope, wildfire)		
Building code	Yes	Version: 2007 California Building, Mechanical, Electrical, Fire and Energy Codes; On Web Site
BCEGS Rating	No	
Fire department ISO rating	Yes	Rating: 3
Erosion or sediment control program	Yes	On Website
Stormwater management program	Yes	Conditions listed in City's standard improvement requirements and standard list of project conditions
Site plan review requirements	Yes	Required prior to issuance of engineering, building, or planning permits
Capital improvements plan	Yes	Capital Improvement Plans for: streets and utilities; facilities
Economic development plan	No	
Local emergency operations plan	Yes	Active Shooter, Mutual Aid Plan
Other special plans		
Flood insurance study or other engineering study for streams	Yes	Yes, FEMA Insurance Study Maps and various studies conducted by developers for CEQA reviews
Elevation certificates	No	

Source: City of Rocklin

As indicated above, the City has several programs, plans, policies, codes and ordinances in place and/or that they follow. The General Plan for the City of Rocklin is the most comprehensive. The following section provides an overview of the General Plan and identifies specific policies related to hazard mitigation that are included in the plan

The City of Rocklin General Plan (2005 Draft General Plan Update)

The City of Rocklin General Plan provides a vision for the future of the City. The plan discusses existing conditions and creates a framework of policies that encourage progress toward the agreed upon goals for the community.

The general plan includes a Community Safety Element that focuses on potential natural and human-created hazards. It describes activities and services that provide protection from these hazards and considers the potential impact of hazards to present and future development of the Rocklin Planning Area. Identified hazards include: geologic hazards, seismic safety, flood hazards, hazardous materials handling, emergency preparedness, and fire hazards. Once developed, the action plan component of the Summary of Goals & Policies & Action Plan section of the Rocklin Draft General Plan (March 2005) will be incorporated into the final version of the General Plan. Public safety and mitigation-related policies from the General Plan that have been developed are presented below in Tables E.20 and E.21.

Table E.20 Rocklin General Plan Community Safety Element Goals and Policies

Safety Element Goals & Policies	
Goal 1	To minimize danger from hazards and to protect residents and visitors from earthquake, fire, flood, other natural disasters, and human-created hazards such as train derailment, industrial accidents, acts of war or terrorism, and accidental release of harmful materials.
General Policies	
S-1	To require engineering analysis of new development proposals in areas with possible soil instability, flooding, earthquake faults, or other hazards, and to prohibit development that cannot mitigate the applicable hazard.
S-2	To maintain a City Emergency Operations Plan, to include the National Incident Management System (N.I.M.S.).
S-3	To coordinate with local and State Offices of Emergency Services utilizing the National Incident Management System (N.I.M.S.) in order to coordinate multi-agency emergency response.
S-4	To identify in the Emergency Operations Plan evacuation routes and shelter locations for use in case of disasters or emergencies.
S-5	To maintain appropriate standards for minimum road widths and turnarounds.
S-6	To coordinate with State and Federal agencies regarding homeland security, recognizing the City's role as first responder to local incidents.
Flood Policies	
S-7	To cooperate with regional approaches for the planning, construction, operation and maintenance of drainage and flood control facilities, including participation in Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD) programs.
S-8	To maintain and implement the City's Ordinance regarding "Flood Hazard Areas."
S-9	To ensure that the 100-year floodplain, based upon the most current information, both upstream and downstream, is not adversely affected by new development.
S-10	To require that new development detain on-site drainage such that the rate of runoff flow is maintained at pre-development levels, except where detention is not recommended in plans and policies adopted by the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District (PCFCWCD), and to require coordination with other projects' master plans to ensure no adverse cumulative effects. In lieu of detention, the City may require retention and/or off-site drainage improvements that are more beneficial to the community's overall drainage system.
S-11	To ensure that new development does not result in on-site flooding or increase flooding of off-site properties.
S-12	To require new development to either annex into an existing drainage maintenance district or execute an agreement of non-protest to formation of such a city-wide or regional district.

Safety Element Goals & Policies	
Fire Hazard Policies	
S-16	To require new development and projects proposing land use changes to annex into existing or new Community Facilities Districts for fire prevention/suppression and medical response, or to create other financing mechanisms as necessary.
S-17	To require substantially vacant newly annexed areas containing wildland fire potential to bear additional costs associated with contracting to CDF for fire suppression until such time as urban services become available.
S-18	To incorporate fuel modification/fire hazard reduction planning (e.g., weed abatement, open space management plans, firebreaks, planting restrictions) on lands (both public and private) that contain terrain and vegetative features such as grass, woodlands and severe slopes
S-19	To maintain inter-jurisdictional cooperation and coordination, including automatic aid agreements with fire protection/suppression agencies in Placer County.
Seismic and Geologic Hazards Policies	
S-20	To provide for seismic safety and structural integrity in residential, commercial, industrial and public facilities through Building Code enforcement.
S-21	To require site-specific geotechnical studies of development proposals in areas subject to landslide potential, erosion, and/or slope instability.

Source: Rocklin Draft General Plan Update, Chapter 4D – Community Safety Element

Table E.21 Rocklin General Plan Mitigation Related Policies (Various Elements)

General Plan: Various Elements Goals & Policies	
Land Use Policies	
LU-19	To require projects that are approved on severe slopes (25 percent or greater) to establish grading design guidelines with their development application.
Conservation, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources Policies	
OCR-44	To cooperate in a coordinated regional approach to the management of drainage basins and flood plains with regional agencies such as the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
OCR-45	To protect designated 100-year floodplains from encroachment by development that would impede flood flows or pose a hazard to occupants.
OCR-47	To minimize the degradation of water quality through use of erosion control plans and Best Management Practices.
OCR-48	To maintain a grading ordinance that minimizes erosion and siltation of creeks and other watercourses.
OCR-49	To prohibit development along stream channels that would significantly reduce stream capacity, increase erosion or cause deterioration of the channel.
OCR-58	To work with the Placer County Water Agency to ensure that available methods and techniques to conserve potable water supplies are applied in Rocklin.
Public Facilities and Services Policies (Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, and Emergency Response)	
PF-11	To work with the Placer County Water Agency to ensure that available methods and techniques to conserve potable water supplies are applied in Rocklin.
PF-12	To identify certain types of development, such as assisted living facilities and group homes that may generate higher demand or special needs for emergency services and require developer participation to mitigate the needs/demands.
PF-13	
PF-14	To require that projects be designed with at least two points of access for emergency vehicles in

General Plan: Various Elements Goals & Policies	
	order to meet emergency service needs, or for general circulation, where such access is necessary to assure adequate ingress and egress.
PF-15	To require City-approved automated entry access to gated communities for emergency vehicles
PF-23	To require special fire suppression mitigation (such as sprinklering) for any new residential development located more than two road miles from a fire station and for any new commercial development located more than one and one-half road miles from a fire station.
PF-24	To support public education concerning fire and life safety.
PF-25	To require new development to meet fire flow requirements based on standards codified in the Uniform Fire Code.
Public Facilities and Services Policies (Utilities)	
PF-32	To request utility companies to expedite undergrounding of existing above ground utility lines.
PF-33	To require undergrounding of utility lines in new development, except where infeasible for financial and/or operational reasons.
PF-34	To coordinate with utility companies regarding the location of new high voltage transmission lines, seeking undergrounding wherever possible.
PF-41	To assist the Placer County Water Agency in implementing water conservation practices.
PF-43	To require that new development proposals include Drainage Master Plans unless waived by the City Engineer.
PF-44	To acquire easements to creeks and waterways to allow for maintenance, inspection, and construction of storm drainage facilities.

Source: Rocklin General Plan and Housing Element, 2005 Draft General Plan Update,
["http://www.rocklin.ca.us/government/development/planning/publications_n_maps/rocklin_general_plan.asp"](http://www.rocklin.ca.us/government/development/planning/publications_n_maps/rocklin_general_plan.asp)

City of Rocklin Emergency Operations Plan

The City of Rocklin Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and Resources Guide addresses the planned response for the City of Rocklin to emergencies associated with disasters, technological incidents, or other dangerous conditions created by either man or nature. It provides an overview of operational concepts, identifies components of the City emergency management organization, and describes the overall responsibilities of local, state, and federal entities.

E.4.2 Administrative/Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Table E.22 identifies the personnel responsible for activities related to mitigation and loss prevention in Rocklin.

Table E.22. City of Rocklin's Administrative and Technical Mitigation Capabilities

Personnel Resources	Yes/ No	Department/Position
Planner/Engineer with knowledge of land development/land management practices	Yes	Building/Building Official Engineering/City Engineer Public Works/Director
Engineer/Professional trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Yes	Building/Building Official, Plan Check Engineer Engineering/City Engineer, Senior Engineers Public Works/Director
Planner/Engineer/Scientist with an understanding of natural hazards	Yes	City has staff with general knowledge regarding natural hazards
Personnel skilled in GIS	Yes	Public Works/Operations Supervisor Fire/Battalion Chief, Firefighter
Full time building official	Yes	Building and Code Enforcement
Floodplain Manager	Yes	Engineering/City Engineer
Emergency Manager	Yes	Fire Chief or Police Chief as designated by City Manager
Grant writer	No	
Other personnel		
GIS Data – Hazard areas	Yes	Building/Building Official Engineering/City Engineer Public Works/Director
GIS Data - Critical facilities	Yes	Building/Building Official Engineering/City Engineer Public Works/Director
GIS Data – Building footprints	No	
GIS Data – Land use	Yes	Planning/Engineering/Public Works
GIS Data – Links to Assessor's data	Yes	Planning/Engineering/Public Works
Warning Systems/Services (Reverse 9-11, cable override, outdoor warning signals)	Yes	Police/Records and Communications Manager, Technical Assets Coordinator
Other		Information Technology Department

Source: City of Rocklin

E.4.3 Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Table E.23 identifies financial tools or resources that the City could potentially use to help fund mitigation activities.

Table E.23. City of Rocklin's Fiscal Mitigation Capabilities

Financial Resources	Accessible/Eligible to Use (Yes/No)	Comments
Community Development Block Grants	Yes	
Capital improvements project funding	Yes	
Authority to levy taxes for specific purposes	Yes	Requires 2/3 voter approval
Fees for water, sewer, gas, or electric services	Yes	
Impact fees for new development	Yes	
Incur debt through general obligation bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through special tax bonds	Yes	
Incur debt through private activities	No	
Withhold spending in hazard prone areas	Yes	

Source: City of Rocklin

E.4.4 Mitigation Outreach and Partnerships

The City of Rocklin works cooperatively with the State Regional Board, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, Cal Fire, and the neighboring jurisdictions of Colfax, Loomis, Roseville, Auburn, and Placer County.

A.4.5 Other Mitigation Efforts

The City of Rocklin has many other ongoing mitigation efforts that include the following:

- Weed Abatement Program
- Annual Drainage Maintenance Program
- Goat Grazing Program

A.5 Mitigation Strategy

A.5.1 Mitigation Goals and Objectives

The City of Rocklin adopts the hazard mitigation goals and objectives developed by the HMPC and described in Chapter 5 Mitigation Strategy.

A.5.2 NFIP Mitigation Strategy

The City evaluates each proposed project to determine if it is in or near a floodplain. If it is, the City requires that any structure be constructed out of the floodplain and have a first floor at least

two feet above the 100-yr. flood elevation. City officials attend periodic training sessions sponsored by the State Dept. of Water Resources to keep abreast of current requirements.

A.5.2 Mitigation Actions

The planning team for the City of Rocklin identified and prioritized the following mitigation actions based on the risk assessment. Background information and information on how each action will be implemented and administered, such as ideas for implementation, responsible office, potential funding, estimated cost, and timeline are also included.

1. Open Space Fire Prevention & Vegetation Management Prescribed Grazing

Issue/Background Statement: Historically, vegetation management in Rocklin has been limited to partial hand and chemical perimeter treatment on parcels accessible with equipment, which does nothing to address the build up of fire fuels in open space areas where terrain ranges from gentle slopes to steep, rocky hillsides. Because most of Rocklin's open space areas are adjacent to residential and commercial developments, wildfires can jeopardize life and property and limited natural resources. Prescribed grazing represents a transition to a more area-wide, holistic management approach to hazard mitigation in open space areas prone to wildfire.

Other Alternatives: No action

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:

Responsible Office: City of Rocklin Public Works Department

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: \$157,200

Benefits (Losses Avoided): Fuel reduction which decreases intensity of fires which can provide savings in potential property damage. Eliminates mechanical means of fuel reduction (environmentally friendly), helps mitigate noxious weeds.

Potential Funding: Currently pursuing grant opportunities to fund the initial transition that will serve as the catalyst that establishes a balanced, maintainable open space ecosystem so that vegetation can be controlled through routine, scheduled maintenance grazing.

Schedule: Weather, condition of vegetation can influence grazing periods. This program depends on available grant funding.

2. *GIS based mapping of pertinent information that can be used by all departments and agencies in the development of pre-planning and during emergency incidents.*

Issue/Background: The City of Rocklin is in the process of creating a GIS based mapping system that provides information of various infrastructure as well as systems and areas that are of benefit in pre-planning for emergencies or mitigation of such emergencies. Some of these include: water system, sewer system, storm water system, fire hazard zones, emergency evacuation routes, fire response zones, fire hydrant locations and flow information, police beats and response zones, street names and addresses, zoning information, and property ownership.

Other Alternatives: Continue to use existing technology and hard copy information

Existing Planning Mechanism(s) through which Action Will Be Implemented:

Responsible Office: City of Rocklin, Information Technology, GIS Technician

Priority (H, M, L): High

Cost Estimate: It is estimated that an additional \$100,000 is needed. The funds will be used to add to City General Fund dollars to expedite the completion of this project. On-going maintenance costs will be covered by the City of Rocklin.

Benefits (Losses Avoided): The City of Rocklin has been gathering infrastructure and pre-emergency related data for many years. A fully-funded GIS project would allow this information to migrate into a GIS system sooner. It is difficult to put an exact cost benefit from such a project. Identification of critical infrastructure and use in pre-planning for emergencies would be the greatest benefit. A GIS system is most cost effective in maintenance and updating since it will only require data entry to an already established system. Such a system could also interface with other regional agencies and provide easy access for critical information sharing.

Potential Funding: Some funding has come from the City of Rocklin General Fund. No grant funding has been available for this project to date.

Schedule: In process. Multiple shape files/layers have been created since the implementation of this plan in 2005 for the Fire Department, Police Department, and Public Works. As resources are available to create new layers, the system will continue to become more dynamic and comprehensive.